# POLITICAL SEA BREEZES.

The Fight for the State Organization Between the Republican Factions.

MORGAN AND FENTON IN ACCORD.

Roscoe Conkling Resolved to Fight for His Leadership and Power Under Hayes.

CORNELL TO THE FRONT.

Opinions of an Administration Republican and a Leading Liberal on the Situation.

EVARTS OUT OF THE FIELD.

A Probable Union Between Conkling and Wheeler, with Robertson for Governor.

#### A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

LONG BRANCH, August 1, 1876. A leading administration republican, who is at present a guest at the West End Hotel enjoying the sea breezes and invigorating himself for the campaign by the use of the hot and cold sea-water baths which re now the great feature of that popular house, has given his views of the probabilities of the approaching blican State Convention in New York, and they may prove interesting reading to the politicians at this lime. The contest over the nomination for Governor at the State of New York on the republican side occupies just now all the attention of the faction leaders, and claims the consideration of the press. It is well known that Mr. Conkling and his friends, who represent that wing of New York republicanism which has enjoyed the roast beef of President Grant's administra-tion, having been beaten at the National Convention desire to retain their position at the head of the party in their State, by taking possession of the State Gen-tral Committee. It is well known also that the several actions which have been in opposition to the office-holders' league, having managed to get Senator Conkw him to regain his feet and make a new fight for the federal patronage under Hayes, in case of republican success in the Presidential election, but are resolved to take the State offices and the General Committee into their own hands, if they can possibly do so. It is by no means simply a struggle for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of New York. It is a battle or position between rival armies preliminary to the great fight for the federal spoils in the Empire State, in e event of the election of Hayes and a new deal of the federal cards. THE CONKLING INTEREST IN THE STATE ELECTION.

While it is true that Mr. Conkling is young and can afford to wait for preferment: that he is a man of ability and a politician of courage and dash whom it would difficult to keep down, and that he still has power to do much harm or great good to the republican Presidential ticket, he is not so simple as to trust to the good faith or softened feelings of his enemies to build im up again in the future, should he now step down and out, while he believes that he can maintain his grip on the leadership of his party and so hold his He knows very well that Governor Edwin D. Morgan is his political enemy and his jealous rival; that Reuben sial pauperism to settle with him, and that the and Fenton the candidate for Lieutenant Governo of the State. To Morgan, with his great wealth and his devouring ambition, the Governorship of New York, a sucked orange, can have no attractions, and Fenton, under ordinary circumstances, would feel the w at least his own estimate of his political deserts. But with Hayes in the Presidency Morgan as Governor would have a claim upon the federal administration which could not be ignored, especially if, by his liberality and popularity, he should carry the State nublican electoral ticket. In that event a position in the Cabinet would be assured to Morgan, d Fenton would step into the Governorship. Now Morgan in the confidence of the new President, and by his long experience in Washingon and his knowledge of national politicians, would entirely overshadow Conkling in the Hayes administration, and would control, in connection with Fenton, the

ton and his knowledge of national politicians, would entirely overshadow Conking in the Hayes administration, and would control, in connection with Fenton, the large federal patronage in New York heretofore dispensed by Conking. Hence the willingness of Morgan and Fenton to go on the State ticket this year and the determination of Conkling to keep them off. The fruinph or afeat of the Morgan and Fenton combination is, indeed, the political life or death of Roscoe Conking. It his two most powerful enemies should be conting in the end of four years Mr. Conkling is not so boolish as to suppose that he would ever be heard of as he successor of Hayes or in any political capacity. If, in the other hand, the State offices and the State Committee should pass into the hands of Morgan and Fenich, and Hayes should be defeated, Conkling, when stripped of his office-holding following, would find that he had lost control of the State organization and would be unable to build himself up again into a local leader what roscoe conkling intends to accept this result without a struggle, or totolow the milk and water policy of being a good boy and doing nothing to disturb the serenity of the republican household, he mistakes the Senator's character. The influential republican whose views of the situation are herein expressed states that Mr. Conkling's position has aiready been taken; that, despite his evasive statement to a Hrkaal Washington correspondent, he has within the past ten days addressed a letter to one of his most confidential friends in the State of New York, in which he announces his intention to go to the State Convention as a delegate irom Utica, and states that he saail himself propose the name of Alonzo B, Cornell for Governor, and in as powerful a speech as he is capable of making shall set forth his great services to the party and demand his nomination. He writes:—The faith of the party is pledged to Alonzo B, Cornell for Governor, and in as powerful a speech and he will be bested that it will be successful ow sh

will connected to the second place of the two photoles and sear the strong enough to force Mr. Gornell on the telect the strong enough to force Mr. Gornell on the telect him? Governor Morgan is a power in the State, as General Dr. discovered to his cost two years ago, when the political kind of the two opposing wings of the republican party, for with Mr. Cornell as a cambidate for Lieutenhim to sleep "down ameng the dead men" of the older ment in the sleep "down ameng the dead men" of the older ment in the sleep "down ameng the dead men" of the older ment in the sleep "down ameng the dead men" of the older ment in the sleep "down and seemed surprised at being told of the rumor. Carfell inquiry by the reporters of the Henaud, Interest that it is only a weak Ressian band. Both these politicisms feel that they are not sure of being able to control the patronage under Prendent Hayes, or, indeed, of welking and induced and said it was all news unfounded. Mr. Morgan had only just returned to town and seemed surprised at being told of the rumor. Mr. Thumas B. Acton bughed and said it was all news unfounded. Mr. Morgan had only just returned to town and seemed surprised at being told of the rumor. Mr. Thumas B. Acton bughed and said it was all news unfounded. Mr. Morgan had only just returned to town and seemed surprised at being told of the rumor. Mr. Thumas B. Acton bughed and said it was all news unfounded. Mr. Morgan had only just returned to town and seemed surprised at being told of the rumor. Mr. Thumas B. Acton bughed and said it was all news of the special many of the dead men recognition as a cambinate for Lieutenhim to sleep "down and seemed surprised at being told of the rumor. Mr. Thumas B. Acton bughed and said to make all news and the surprised at being told of the rumor. Mr. Thumas B. Acton bughed and said

body, in fact, except Morgan—although he protended sympathy with the Bristow movement, in the expectation that New York might eventually get a can design where the theory with the store with the store with the store and the store organization at this time. With his sighting shopsition he feels incited to do so by the boid policy of forcing his own man, Cornell, for Governor, and packing the state organization at this time. With his sighting shopsition he feels incited to do so by the boid policy of forcing his own man, Cornell, for Governor, and packing the state of committee with his reliable followers. But in view of desirer, and that both have proved their readiness to resort to the mask and dagger of the assassin when defeated in open battle, the question is now seriously discussed among the Conking politicians whether the Cornell fight ought to be pressed or whether it would not be pradent to undermine the Morgan and Fenton intrigue by a compromise that would be less perions to the Conkling interests, if a processio coxicias coxicias coxicias, and the sample of the serious of t

what is said of revarts' cambidate.

The reply to a question as to Mr. Evarts' nomination on the republican side, the politician whose views are herein recorded inquired, "Of what use to anybody would be the nomination of that entinent lawyer for the office of Governor? Gertainty he could give no party strength to the ticket; for, white he has approved the great principles of republicanism while there was room for their enforcement, he is by no means a party man. Would he make a remarkably competent chief executive of this State? While I have the most profound respect for Mr. Evarts, who is my close personal friend, I venture to say that his own reply to that question would be in the negative. The close study of the law is not calculated to make a man a successful politician, and, after all, the office of Gevernor of New York is a political one purely. Then Mr. Evarts' turn of minu is not such as to make it conceivable that he could or would pay any attention to the details, worrying and hundrum is they are, of such a position. Put him into a broad field, where great international questions have to be examined and decided, and where his clear, philosophic and plodding mind can exercise itself with a relish, and he would be on his proper ground. But the idea of William M. Evarts examining bills passed by the State Legislature, following up Governor Tilden's busy investigation of canal frands, deciding upon the conflicting claims of candidates for WHAT IS SAID OF EVARTS' CANDIDACY.

itself with a relish, and he would be on his proper ground. But the idea of William M. Evarts examining bills passed by the State Legislature, following up Governor Tidden's busy investigation of canal frauds, deciding upon the conflicting claims of candidates for the offices of harbor master and port warden, and nominiating notaries public to the Senate is absurd. Mr. Evarts could be of no use to the struggling, serambling inctions who are flighting for the control of Hayes, except as a 'stand-off' who would not care a straw who got the offices, and such a nonentity would not be acceptable at this time to any side. Besides, Evarts has himself set the maiter at reat. He has stated in my prosence, since his name has been brought forward for the office, that he regarded the matter as a farce, and should under no possible or conceivable contingency accept such a nomination."

A Linkrad. Expression.

The substance of the views herein expressed having been communicated to Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who is spending the summer with his family at the West End Hotel, that gentleman expressed the opinion that the idea of nominating Senator Robertson on the republicanticket for Governor was a good one. It would, he deciated, bring back into the ranks and set to hard work a body of liberals whose aid would be felt in the election. The Greeiey men, of whom Mr. Depew is a type, do not like Fenton and are entirely opposed to Morgan. But they are republicans at heart, and are willing to step back into the ranks and set to hard work a body of the rest is easier to act fairly and liberally toward those who left the camp on principle. Mr. Pepew believes that the so-called "liberals" have confidence in William A. Wheeler's boiltical honesty and personal integrity, and they would accept Senster Robertson as Governor without hesitation. Should Fenton object he would be ieft alone, with Merritt and Palmer as his fellow mourners, to repent at his leisure or seek new combinations with the democracy. The great body of liberals, or Greater t

## MOEGAN AND CORNELL

It was currently reported in botel lobbies last evening that a secret conference of the republican leaders had been held during the afternoon for the purpose of consultation over the Gubernatorial canvass in this the conclusion that the only available caudi-dates for Governor on the republican side were ex Governor E. D. Evarts, and after considerable discussion it was decided that Mr. Morgan's was the stronger name of the two. The story was also to the effect that the members of the conference decided to go for Morgau, and also to offer A. B. Cornell the second place on the ticket.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COM-MITTER TO BEGIN THE WORK OF THE CAM-

The Executive Committee of the National Committee, appointed by the Republican Convention last June, will take possession of their quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to day, when the first steps will be taken to make the Committee an "clem a of sense. The Hon, R. C. McCormik, of Arizona, who is the Secretary of the Committee, came to town yesterday, and was busily engaged in arranging the prelimnaries. The Executive Committee, it must be borne in mind, has been divided. The "West half" is to have its headquarters in Chicago, and it is the East half which will have its headquarters in this city, where the real headquarters of the entire Committee will be-that is, this city will be considered the chief headquarters. The Chicago half is, therefore, very appropriately called a branch of the New York half.

The apartments chosen for the committee are very commodious and consist of rooms 1, 2 and 3. rooms are easily accessible and so situated that the rooms are easily accessible and so situated that the business of the committee can be transacted and persons in numbers can go to and from the rooms without any interference with the convenience of the guests of the house. The names of the members of the National Committee are as follows:—Jerry Harrison, Selma, Ala; Powell Cayton, Arkansas; John C. Gorham, California; Marshail Jewell, Connecticut; Samuel M. Harrington, Delaware; William J. Furman, Florida; James G. Devol, Georgia; James P. Root, Illinois; William Cumback, Indiana; John Y. Stone, Iswas, John A. Martin, Kansas; William G. Goodloe, Kentucky; P. B. S. Pirfelback, Louisiana; William P. Frye, Maine; Charles C. Fuller, Maryland; George F. Hoar, Massachusettis; Zachariah Chandler, Michigan; John T. Averli, Minnesota; G. M. Buchanan, Missispipi; Chaulcey Y. Filey, Missouri; L. W. Osborn, Nebraska; John P. Jones, Nevada; George A. Halsey, New Jersey; A. B. Cornell, New York; Thomas B. Keogb, North Carolina; A. T. Wickoff, Ohio; H. T. Scott, Oregoa; Nelson W. Aldridge, Pennaylvania; John J. Patterson, South Carolina; William Rule, Tennessee; M. S. Colburn, Vermont; J. D. Sener, Virgina; John W. Mason, Gratton, W. Va.; Elihu Enos, Wisconshi; Newton Edmunds, Daktoia; S. J. Bowen, District of Columbia; Thomas Donalison, Idaho; A. H. Beattee, Montana; Stephen R. Ekins, New Mexico; John R. McBride, Utah; Orange Jacobs, Washington Territory; Joseph M. Cary, Wyoming Territory; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; W. Eldridge, Rhode biland; Samuel H. Elbert, Colorado; R. C. McCormik, Arizona; E. J. Davis, Texas.

The Executive Committee will be in daily session (sundays excepted) from to-day until the day after election. The committee intend to leave no stone unturned to make their work harmonious and effective, Said a member of it to the Herald reporter yesterday:—"Every member of the committee means to do his level to make their work harmonious and effective, Said a member of it to the Herald reporter yesterday:—"Every member of the committee means to do his lev business of the committee can be transacted and per-

#### MANTON MARBLE FOR GOVERNOR.

[From the Courier-Journal, July 30.] Manton Marble, the former editor of the New York World, is warmly advocated by the New York HERALD as the proper democratic gubernatorial nominee of the New York democrats, in case ex-Governor Seymour will notallow his name to be used. "The HERALD thinks that the press of New York, without distinction of party, will bear witness to his ability, his patriotism, his fine executive business training, his clearness of mind, his integrity, his devotion to the best interests of his party and the Republic. These are the qualities we desire in There is no man in the democratic party, not even Mr. Sevmour, who would make a better Gov ernor than Mr. Marble. We question if any would nake a better canvass. It would be a stroke of rare fortune if Uncle Sammy were to put Mr., Marble at the head of the State ticket. If elected New York would have a Governor worthy of the name—a man who would do well every duty that the office involved, and whose administration would redound to the credit of the Empire State."

### LOCAL POLITICS.

A grand banner raising took place last evening in front of the headquarters of the German Republican Central Campaign Club, No. 193 Bowery. Lanterns were swung across the street, calcium lights played both up and down the Bowery, and thousands of per sons assembled to witness the great banner bearing the likenesses of Bayes and Wheeler flung to the breeze. A band played inspiring tunes, several rockets were sent up and great enthusiasm prevailed. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer presided at a meeting held within doors and made an address denunciatory of Tilden and the democratic party, offering resolutions, which were adopted, ratifying the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler and indorsing the platform adopted at Cincinnati, which calls for hard money, civil service reform and free schools. The Chairman was loudly applauded at certain portions of his address, and the resolutions elicited great applause. Addresses were made by Major Von Gernsbach, Herr Von Riper and others. Mr. Von Riper is from New Jersey, and denounced the dismissal of Union soldiers from offices

and others. Mr. Von Riper is from New Jorsey, and denounced the dismissal of Union soldiers from offices in Washington to make room for confederate officeseekers. He also appealed to his hearers in the name of Bismarck and the German Empire to see to it that no sectarian school system was established in this country, and to support only such leaders as have taken a decided stand on the question.

A meeting of the Kings county republicans was held last night at their headquarters, corner of Futton and Jay streets, Brooklyn. It was ordered that the primaries for the election of delegates to the Assembly district conventions be held August 17, and that the district conventions meet August 18. A large ratification meeting will be held on the evening of September 12.

A soldiers and sailors' club was organized last night in the Seventeenth Assembly district. The meeting took place at No 341 West Forty-seventh street, and was presided over by Samuel Minues. He addressed the meeting at some length on the issues of the coming campaign. Over 100 members signed the roll of membership, and it is thought that fully 503 soldiers and sailors live in the district and that they will all join it. The club is a republican one.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last night at No. 231 West Sixteenth street, Charles Blackie presiding. A brief address was delivered by Mr. Isnae Dayton, after which the work of enrolling new members was proceeded with. The association new numbers over 1,000 members.

The Thirteenth Assembly Bistrict Members in Merriman is president, and which is almost exclusively composed of former republicans, among whom are many colored men, had a meeting at the Mencel House last evening, Colonel Merriman in the chair. A large number of new members were enrolled. Mr. John Browning made a speech reviewing adversely the whole conduct of the republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly district met last evening, at No. 472 Eighth avenue, and passed resolutions empowering the Executive Committee to o

trict.
The colored republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly district met last evening, at No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, and decided to hold a ratification meeting on the 11th last.

### THE POLITICAL SCALPING KNIFE.

At a meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, held last night at their rooms, corner of Remsen and Court streets, Brooklyn, it was resolved that the committee respectfully demand that the demo-cratic heads of departments in both the city and county governments discharge all republican employes and put in their places good democrats.

## THE REPUBLICAN GUILLOTINE.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BROOKLYN HEALTH

BUREAU. The Brooklyn Board of Health, as reorganized under republican auspices, met yesterday, and removed several democratic employes, appointing men of their party affiliation to fill the vacancies. The new ap-pointers are Sidney Williams, counsel for Board F. Kelier and E. W. Griffiths, as assistant inspectors, at a salary of \$1.500 per annum; and Dr. A. D. Atweed, vaccinator, salary \$900 per year; Hyron Kalt, salary \$1.400; James Forman, \$1.000; and A. R. Kerr, \$1.200, permit clerks. Ex-Goroner Edward Flavin and E. F. Page were appointed clerks to the Register, at a salary of \$1.400 and \$1.200 respectively. Join Lewis was appointed messenger, at a salary of \$900. John F. Multen; H. A. La Fetra, secretary; and Dr. Stewart, Registrar (democrats), were reappointed.

# BELKNAP.

Verdict of Acquittal by the Court of Impeachment.

JURISDICTION THE ONLY ISSUE.

Thirty-Five Votes of "Guilty" to Twenty-Five "Not Guilty."

EXPLANATIONS OF SENATORS.

An Effort to Pass the Bland Silver Bill in the House.

REPORT OF THE REAL ESTATE POOL COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1876. The Senate, at twelve o'clock, resumed the con sideration of the articles of impeachment against day, proceeded to vote thereon. The respondent was not present to-day, but was represented by Mr. Car-

The presiding officer directed the Secretary to call the names of the Senators in alphabetical order, and that each Senator rise in his place as his name should be called and respond "Guilty" or "Not guilty" to the question of the presiding officer.

THE PIRST ARTICLE.

The first article of impeachment charging the accused with promising Marsh to appoint him post trader at Fort Sill, and subsequently, at the request of Marsh, appointing John S. Evans to the position and receiving from Marsh \$1,500 therefor, on the 2d of No vember, 1870, was read.

The roll was then called, when thirty-five Senators

voted guilty and twenty-five voted not guilty, as fol-

Those who voted guilty were :-

Messrs, Bayard, Booth, Cumeron of Pennsylvania, Cock-rell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Drania, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Nor-wood, Oglesby, Handolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurann, Wadieigh, Wal-lace, Whyte and Withers—35.

VOTE OF NOT GUILTY. Those who voted not guilty were:-

Messra Allison, Authony, Bontw B, Bruce, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dor-acy, Eaton, Ferry, Frelingingson, Hamilin, Howe, Ingalia, Jones of Nevana, Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright—25. THE REMAINING ARTICLES.

The other four articles charged the respondent with having accepted at various times sums of money from Marsh in consideration of continuing Evans at the post, he basely prostituted his high office, &c.

Upon the second, third and fourth articles thirty-six Senators voted guilty and twenty-five not guilty, Mr.

Maxey, of Texas, having come in and voted guilty after the first roll cale.

Upon the fifth article thirty-seven Senators voted guilty and twenty-five not guilty, Mr. Morton, who had been detained on account of a severe fall which happened him this morning baving voted guilty on the last roll call. VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL

As each vote was announced the presiding officer (Mr. Ferry) stated that two-thirds of the Senate not linving voted to sustain the article, the respondent was acquitted of that charge, and on the announcement of the last vote he directed that a judgment of acquital be entered in accordance with the twenty-second rule for the government of impeachment trials.

During the foll cail Senators explained their votes as follows, in accordance with the rule adopted yesterday allowing them to do so:—

REPLANATION OF SENATORS.

Mr. Allison and:—

Believing that the respondent was not impeachable when

Believing that the respondent was not impeachable when the impeachment was voted by the House, he then being a private citizen and not an officer of the United States, I answer not guilty for want of jurisdiction.

answer not guitty for want of jurisdiction.

Messrs. Anthony, Bruce, Cameron of Wisconsin,
Cragin, McMillan, Spencer, Patterson and Windom,
who voted not guilty, also explained their votes and
stated in substance that they voted not guilty because
they believed the Senate had not jurisdiction in the
case.

# Mr. LOGAN Said:-

Mr. Logan said:—
Section 4 of article 2 of the constitution of the United States provides that the President Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, believe or other crimes and misdemeanors, and insamuch as W. W. Belkmap was not a civil officer of the United states at the time he was impeached by the House of Representatives, the Senate, stiting as a court of impeachment, has no legal authority to try him for the offence charged, and as the constitution, in my judgment, contemplates the impeachment of persons who commit impeachable otheres and are of persons who commit impeachable offences and not dismissed or put out of office by so other mode, disqualification can only be added to the jument of removal of the officer from office. The judgment the Senate, under the constitution, in case of impeachments be removal from office, and inasmuch as a person bolding an office cannot be removed from an office, the foce, for want of any constitutional authority in the Sen of the United States to try a citizen of the United States for the distribution of the United States for the distribution of the United States for the distribution of the United States for the United States for the distribution of the United States for the distribution of the United States of impeachment for high crimes and misdeme ora, not holding a civil office at the time of impeachment, lieving that I am not required so pronounce on this fact a judge willout jurisdiction to try, I vete not guilty.

When voting upon the second article he said:—

For the same reasons I stated for my vote on the first srti-cle, and believing that this proceeding against a private citizen is fraught, with great danger in setting a precedent for an unlawful exercise of power in the luture, I vote not

And on the third article as spote, as ionows;—
This provision being in direct opposition to well established construction of the constitutions of the United States for over three-quarters of a century, and believing that it was never contemplated by the framers of our fundamental have that private citizens should be arraigned and tried before the Senate of the United States on articles of impeachment in order to follow old English precedents, but that this was one of the things intended to be avoided, and for the reasons heratofore given for my vote on the first article, I vote not guilty.

On the fourth article he spoke as follows:—
I condemn the condact of the respondent as strongly as any one, but there being no foundation, either in the constitution of the well settled proceeding, of this country, for this proceeding, the proceeding is vaid. This power of trial should never be exercised by the Senate of the United States, except in case-clearly within the manning of the constitution. This case not being one of that character should not have been entertained by the Senate at all. And for reasonal heretologic given in connection with my vote on the preceding articles I vote not guity.

On the fifth article he made the following remarks:

On the fifth article he made the following remarks.—
This being the first time in the history of this country that
the power of the Senate of the United States to try impeachments has been attempted without law or precedent to be
extended over any and all citizens of the United States who
have ever heid civil office, I ceem it my day, so far as I can,
to put a check to this attempt to uniawfully exercise a power
never desegated or intended to be by the constitution of the
United states to any legislative branch of the government,
and without passing upon the facts in the case for the want
of authority forty impeachment, and, for reasons heretofore
given in connection with my other votes. I vote not guilty. EXPLANATION OF SENATOR CHRISTIANCY.
When the name of Mr. Christiancy was called be

Believing that the respondent was not impeachable when impeachment was voted by the House, he being then a private citizen and not a civil officer of the United states, I answer not suffix. When his name was called to vote on the third ques-

tion he said:—

For the reasons I have already giren, and for the further reason tax, neither this article nor any other article of impeachment could be held good under the stastics upon a moint in errest of judgment in any eriminal our, outling, as it has, to charge intent, as required by the statute, and, therefore, instantiate offence helige charged and no proof of such intent being of any avail where it is not charged in the critica, and there being no article appropriate to an impeachable offence independent of the statute, I answer not guilty. When the name of Mr. Conkling was called be said:—

Forced by the order of a bare majority of the Senatora voting, and by less than a majority of the Senate patting the question in this form: "To declare by the words, "Gilling or not guilty," whether a conviction can legally take place on this impenciment, I do not vote on facts, nor on the question of guilt or innocence in fact, but I vote not guilty on the ground that in this country, by constitution, private citizens are not imposachable. Givi officers, and they alone, are subjects of impeachment, and licknap is not, and, when impeached by the House, was not a civil officer, and a private citizen, and, like other citizens accused of crime, triable before judicial tribunals of the country, where he has been indicted and now awaits his trial.

When valing on the accord actifely he guiltime.

When voting on the second article he said:—
To vote guilty on this impeachment I must, on my eath, find three things—First, that impeachment will be against private citizen, holding no civit office; second, that the acticized are impeachable; and, third, that they are poved. I cannot find the Brs. of these things, and, therefore, I must vote "ms guilty," in which vot I consider no question except the first one, the question of jurisdiction.
On the third article he said:—
This impeachment being against a private citizen, who holds no civil office and held none when impeached, the proceeding, and, therefore, I vote not guilty, not being permitted, owing to a change in the standing raises of the senate, made yesterday by twenty-six Senature, to express in any other way my judgment that the whole proceeding is votd.

This being the first attempt in our history to stretch the political power of impendment over the citizens of the United States I vete not guilty, as the only mode of recording my judgment against such a coctrine, and I so vote with a sense of relief, srising from the fact that respondent is triable, and is, in fact, indicted, under statutes which impose on him, if convicted, is addition to other punishments.

perpetual disability to hold office, and this is all which could follow his conviction here.

On the fifth article he said, when voting:-Joseph Story, and every other commentator on the constitution who has treated the question, as far as I know, having recorded their judement against the legal possibility of trying private citizens by imperenment. I vote not guilty, in order 10 follow them in helding this proceeding void.

Mr. FreLinghuysen said, when casting his vote:-Mr. Ferlingheryski said, when casting his vote;—
The Senate, being the judges of the law and the facts, cannot hold the respondent guilty without deciding that the
House, when it acted, had a right to impeach the respondent. As the respondent was when impeach it, either
"President, Vice President nor a civil officer of the United
States," but a mere private citizen, I am of opinion
that the House had not the right, under the constitution, to
impeach the respondent, and therefore, for want of jurisdiction, I vote not guilty.

ston, I vote not guilty.

SPERCH OF MR. INGALLS.

When Mr. INGALLS' hame was called he said:—
Being prevented by an order of the Senate from as whether I consuming the original of the respondent as whether I consuming the original of the respondent as tained as the rules direct, but believing that impeach closs not the against a private citizen and that therefore Senate has no jurisdiction in this cause, without expressing opinion upon the evidence. I answer as a conclusion of the control of the

law only. I answer, not guilty.

Mr. EATON Said:—

By the compulsory action of a majority of this Court I am forced to vote, and being firmly of opinion that I have not the constitutional power to pronounce conviction upon the accused, because, under and by the constitution of the United States, no other persons than those holding civil office under the United States can be subject to impeachment, therefore, that the constitution of the United States may not be violated in one of its most important previsions and without any consideration of facts in the case, by placing my action upon the sole ground that when William W. Beiknap was impeached by the House of Representatives was a private citizen of the United States, in no contitutional sense liable to impeachment, I say not guilty.

MR. BOUTWELL'S EXPLANATION.

tutional sense liable to impeachment, I say not guilty.

MR. BOUTWELL'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. BOUTWELL said:—

Entertaining the opinion that the Senate has no constitutional authority to judge or to try W. W. Belkings upon the criticles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives, I answer not guilty as the only way open to no under the rules of the Senate for the exercise of my constitutional right to say that I do not concur in those proceedings, whether the proceedings relate to the trial oldgingent rendered or senience pronounced in the case.

Mr. Morron said:—
I voted against Mr. Morton Sald:—
I voted against jurisdiction when the question was raised on the plea of abatement. The question was properly raised and at the right time, and although the decision was against my views. I regard it as settling the law of the case. I recognize the right of the majority of the Sanate to settle any question of law that may probably arise during the pleadings and trial of a case of impeachment.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, said:—

Entertaining the conviction that the Senate has no jurisdiction in this case, because the respondent at the time of his impeachment was not a rivil officer of the United States, and being nuable to assent to the dectrine that a majority of the Senate can bind the consciences of the minority by a decision affirming the right of this body to try an ex-official by impeachment. I respectfully declina to vote upon the articles in this case unless compelled to do so by the Senate.

REMARKS OF MR. FERRY.

Mr. FERRY Said;—
Mr. FERRY Said;—
Belleving that the respondent was not impeachable when impeachment was voted by the House, he being then a private clitten and not a civil officer of the Unites States, I vote "not guilty."

write "not guilty."

MR. WEST'S REASON.

Mr. WEST said:

Believing that the Senate has jurisdiction of trial by impeachment only in case of a civil officer, and not in that of a private citizen, I vote not guilts on that ground.

MR. PADDOCK said:

Believing that, and or a republican form of government like ours, the impeachment rules of a monarchial government tike that of circuit liftiain should not furnish the light such in the constitution should be interpreted, and that such jurisdection as is claimed in this case is without the warrant of anth rity in the constitution, except through such interpretation, I vote not guilty.

Mr. HAMLIN'S EXPLANATION, Mr. HAMLIN Said:—

Mr. Hantin said:

Believing the respondent was not impeachable when impeachment was voted by the House of Representatives, be being then a private citizen and not a civil officer of the United States, I have answered not guilty, as by the order under which I have been compelled to vote that was the only manner in which I could express my judgment that the Senate has no juriadiction of the case and the whole proceedings are void.

Mr. Booth said:— REMARKS.

Mr. Booth said:— REMARKS.

If the question of jurisdistion was proposed be would vote against it. He was clearly of online that it was connectent for the Senate, by a majority vote, to assert jurisdistion, and such decision having been made, it was the law of the case until reversed.

When Mr. Booth made this announcement there was some applause in the gallery, but it was promptly checked. Mr. Sargent gave notice that if the demonstration should be repeated he would move to have the galleries

Mr. HARVEY SAID:-Believing that the question of jurisdiction had been sus-ained by a vote of the Senate, and believing also that the vidence susta ned the charges in the articles of imparate nent, he voted suity.

Mr. Howe said :--

Mr. Howe said:

He voted not guilty because his judgment must control his vote and because, in his judgment, the constitution of the United States did-not permit the impeachment of a private citizen, and because by a change of a standing rule made y-sterday he was compelled to say "not guilty" to avoid voting or impeachment.

Mr. JOYKS, Of Nevada, said:

In voting not guilty he sid not mean to vote on the question of the guilt or moscence of the accused. But he sid so on the ground that the necessed was a private citizen and not liable to impeachment, but, like other private citizen and not liable to impeachment, but, like other private citizen, was triable before an ordinary court, where he had been indicted and was now awaiting trial.

Mr. Ogleshy said:

The question of jurisdiction in this case raised by the pleading had been settled by the Senate, and there was nothing left to him but to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, and as he had no doubt as to the guilt be voted guilty.

NOT GUILTY ON THE MERITS. Mr. WRIGHT said Mr. Whimit sold:—
For reasons stated when the jurisdictional inquiry was before us I have no difficulty upon that point. If I had I should feel that the reasons of the Senate had sattled it for me in the present attinude of the case, and that it must so remain until reversed or set aside; but because, as I understand It, a conviction is asked under the article for bribery, as defined by the statutes and as by that statute the accused must have asked, received or accepted the money or other thing, with intent to have his decision on some question, matter, cause or proceeding indisunced thereby; and

must have asked, received or accepted the money or other thing, with intent to have his decision on some question, matter, cause or proceeding distingted the testimony so far troops also distingted the cardinal point, the very point or the constant of this cardinal point, the very point or the constant of this cardinal point, the very point or the constant of the cardinal point, the very point of the constant of the cardinal point, the very thing like directness. I feel bound to vote not garly, My grounds for this conclusion I shall shate more at length in the opinion which I shall file.

Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Wright.

During the roll call Mr. Cockerrit, stated that his colleague, Mr. Bogy, had been called home by the death of his daughter.

Just before the first vote was announced Mr. Conking inquired whether there was not another member of the Senate present (alluding to Mr. Jones, of Florida,) who declined to vote.

The Chair replied that the Senator had not voted, and no further mention was made of the matter.

Mr. Chairs easis he condemned the matter.

Mr. Chairs easis he condemned the acts charged against the respondent, and he was inclined to believe the proof sustained the charges; but he voted not guilty, believing the Senate had no jurisdiction.

The judgment of acquittal having been entered, as above mentioned, Mr. Manager Lord called attention to the closing argument of Judge Black, of coursel for the accused, in regard to Judge E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, having given the Fresident a library, and had read, at the clerk's desk, a letter from his brother, George F. Hoar, to the effect that there was nothing in the statement, and that Judge Black, of course I for the accused, in regard to Judge E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, having given the Fresident a library, and had read, at the clerk's desk, a letter from his brother, George F. Hoar, to the effect that there was nothing in the statement, and that he was confident that his colleague, Judge Black

Cooke McCulioch & Co., of London, and the temporary special agents of the Treasury Department.

Mr. HALK, (rep.) of Mc., made the point of order that the Committee on the Real Estate Pool had no authority to make a report on the subject of naval affairs, it was a special committee first appointed to look into the affairs of the Real Estate Pool and afferwards granted the power of investigating all matters touching the official misconduct of any officer of the United States, provided that it should not affect any matter then being investigated by a standing committee. At the time that power was granted, the Naval Committee had been investigating the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy, and he therefore held that the Committee on the Real Estate Pool had no power to enter into a report upon such investigation.

Mr. Grovek argued in defence of the right of the Committee on the Real Estate Pool to take cognizance of the matter, inasmuch as it was connected with the indebtedness to the government of Jay Cooke & Co.

Mr. Phart, of Iowa (a minority member of the committee, intimated his concurrence with the rentleman from Maine (Mr. Hale) in his point of order, but still susgested its withdrawal, and to let the issuinosy and the mafority and in hority reports be printed and referred to the Jauciary Committee, as being the best means of vindicating Secretary Robeson.

Mr. Hall thought the point of order was so important that the reiling of the Speaker upon it should be had.

The Speaker protem. (Mr. Sayler, of Ohio) regarded

had.

The SPEAKER protem. (Mr. Sayler, of Ohio) regarded the matter more as a question of fact than of parliamentary law, and declined to sustain the point of or-

mentary law, and declined to sustain the point of order.

The resolution reported by Mr. Glover was thereupon agreed to without a division, and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

OSTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. Harris, (dem.) of Va., chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions in five contested election cases, declaring that the sitting members, Messirs, Hyman, of North Carolina; Candler, of Georgia; Lynch, of Mississippi; Norton, of New York, and Freeman, of Pennsylvania, were duly elected and were entitled to their seats. All the resolutions were adopted.

The New York Post Office.

ndopted.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriations, 227,566 for the payment of the indebtedness incurred in the construction of the New York Post Office build

Mr. Congen, (rep.) of Mich., commented on the lack

of appropriations for other public buildings, and inti-mated that Mr. Raudali's sympathies led him to favor New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Kandali.—What do you mean by your insinua-

tion?
Mr. Congen-I mean just what I say, as I generally

do.

Mr. RANDALL—If you mean to imply, in the least de-gree, that I have moved in the direction of New York's do.

Mr. Randall.—If you mean to imply, in the least degree, that I have moved in the direction of New York's claims one hair's breadth from the line of duty you state that which you know to be not founded on lact.

Mr. Coners.—I thought the gentleman ought to move in the same direction in regard to other public buildings; that would be in the line of duty.

Mr. Randall.—When they come up for action it will be time enough to judge. I have reported no deficiency from any public building in Phindelphia; but I have no doubt that, throughout the whole land, there has been an utier disregard of law in connection with the expenditure of the public money, and the evidence given has struck even in high places.

Mr. Pratt, of lows, a member of the Committee on Public Buildings which had investigated the New York Post Office, explained how the definency had arised, and exculpated Mr. Potter, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, from blame in the matter, saying it was the fault of the system which he had inherited from his predecessor, Mr. Mulleit.

Mr. Randall.—And this gentleman, whom you, Mr. Pratt, so highly commend (Mr. Potter), has been invited to resign, and it is a remarkable coincidence that his predecessor is to be called to take his place.

Mr. Hale, of Maine—I doubt whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania is borne out in that statement.

Mr. Randall.—I see it so stated this morning in the republican papers.

Mr. Hale.—Now and then there are items of news in

Mr. RANDALL—I see it so stated this morating in the republican papers.

Mr. Halk—Now and then there are items of news in the republican papers that are not correct.

Mr. RANDALL—Perhaps the gentleman will tell us what the fact is. Has Mr. Potter been invited to resign, or has he resigned, or is he going to resign, and why?

Mr. Halk—It is not for me to say. I only say that I doubt whether the gentleman's statement is borne out by the facts.

RANDALL—I did not mean to say exactly that was because Mr. Potter and done his duty in this this was because Mr. Potter and done his duty in this respect, but when the gentieman from lowa (Mr. Pratt) was commending him it occurred to my mind that he ought to be retained in his position, and that the man whose errors he was correcting ought not to

reinstated.

Mr. Hale—I suppose that he has resigned of his own otion, and that there is nothing involving censure in Mr. HALE—I suppose that he has resigned of his own motion, and that there is nothing involving censure in his going out of office.

Mr. RANDALL—I understand how people get out of office flow Bristow got out, and Wilson gut out, and Yaryan and Dyer and flonderson.

Mr. Favz, (rep.) of Mp.—They ought to have been

Mr. Hale- Now and then men actually do resign of

gg. out.

Mr. Hale.—Now and then men actually do resign of their own motion.

Mr. Randali.—There is a proverb that "few office-holders die and none resign."

After this little discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Berskie, (dem.) of Mo, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to certify to the Attorney General and to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia the testimony taken before that committee, with a view to having civil and criminal proceedings taken against persons shown to have violated the INVALID PRINSIONS.

The House then, at half-past three, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Glymer, of Pennsylvania, in the chair), in order to take up the bill reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, for the payment of arrearages of pensions, making them date from the thils standing before it ivid said by a party vote, and at Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, and others sought to interpose all parhamentary obstacles to the consideration of the bill, which would take many millions out of the Ireasury, the process of getting at it proved to be tuedious and had finally to be absinded.

The committee rose, after which obituary speeches on the recent death of Mr. Parsons, of Kentucky, were

tenious and had finally to be abandoned.

The committee rose, after which obituary speeches on the recent death of Mr. Parsons, of Kentucky, were made by Messrs. Jones and Boone, of Kentucky, and Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, and the House then, at a quarter to five o'clock, adiourned.

## A BIG SALMON CATCH.

JUDICIAL AND JOURNALISTIC FISHING ON THE CANADIAN CASCAPEDIA RIVER-SALMON AS BIG AS SCHOOLBOYS-LUSCIOUS THIRTY-SIX FOU NDERS.
WATERLOO, N. Y., August 1, 1870.

This pretty little town is fust now the scene of great xcitement, owing to the return to it of a well known citizen, Judge Hadley, from a big fishing excursion, ournalist, Mr. George Dawson, editor of the Albany Br. CRAINS and in continued the acts charged spains the repondent, and two sinclined to be level the proof statistics the was inclined to be level on the proof statistics of Evening Journal. Waterloo is in Seneca county, and is celebrated for its pretty girls and its ardent fishermen, many of whom are noted throughout the State for their skill in snaring the finny tribe. Judge Hadley's